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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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The Haeju National Rice Mill

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1. [redacted] the Haeju National Rice Mill was in a tin-roofed, tin-walled building at the foot of a mountain at YC-365125. An office building was 5 meters west of the mill. Three thatch-roofed private houses were 12 meters east of the building. This mill was the only rice mill in Haeju, therefore it

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operated 24 hours a day. The mill was equipped with one 50-horsepower motor, and four rice-polishing machines. The manager and three clerks worked in the office building, and 10 laborers worked in the mill. A specific amount of rice was collected from each of the surrounding areas; this policy was set up by the Provincial Food Section and carried out by the City Food Section.

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The Yongan National Chemical Factory

2. [] the Yongan National Chemical Factory was at EA-417667 and covered an area of 15,000 square meters. At the southwest corner of the area the following factory buildings were situated: a five-story building, 100 meters long; a three-story building, 50 meters long; and three other smaller buildings. The factory was hit by air attacks []. Three thatch-roofed buildings were 1 kilometer northwest of the factory buildings at EA-406677. A thatch-roofed building, facing eastward, was 80 meters north of EA-406677 at EA-406678. After the air attack [] part of the factory equipment was moved into these four buildings. An office building was 6 meters east of the buildings at EA-406677. An air raid tunnel was behind the office building at EA-406678. A telephone line was strung to the tunnel and part of the office functions were handled in the tunnel. The factory produced gun powder, hand grenades, paraffin, linoleum, and dynamite out of coal.¹ The coal used in the factory was transported by cable car from a coal mine in Chunam-myon, Kyongsong-gun. The cable line was operated from a wooden building at EA-415671. A warehouse was in a valley at EA-408667. Unpolished rice, and damaged machinery from the factory were stored in the warehouse.

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The Haeju National Cement Factory

3. [] the Haeju National Cement Factory was in two tunnels and a trench-like structure at YC-360122. The tunnels were immediately east of the ruins of a former National Brick Factory and housed the Fiscal Section, the Production Section, the Labor Section, the Administration Section, and the manager's office. A large amount of bricks were piled around the ruins of the former brick factory. The Haeju National Cement Factory was formerly a much larger cement factory at YC-382088, but the installations were destroyed by [] air attacks, and the salvageable equipment moved to the factory site at YC-360122 [] the Haeju National Cement Factory was not producing cement.

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4. [] the Haeju National Cement Factory employed the following persons: a manager, a vice-manager, 5 persons in the Administration Section, 3 persons in the Fiscal Section, 4 persons in the Production Section, 5 persons in the Labor Section, and 10 laborers. The laborers were employed as guards to watch the cement stored at the factory.

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The Haeju National Farm Equipment Factory

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5. [] the Haeju National Farm Equipment Factory was in a thatch-roofed building at YC-359125. Nearby trenches housed the manager's office, the Fiscal Section, the Administration Section, the Production Section, the Planning Section, and the Labor Section. A road was approximately 6 meters south of the factory, and a reservoir, 300 meters in diameter, was south of the road. The factory was formerly known as the Haeju Steel Mill, but after it was destroyed by [] air attacks, it was moved to YC-359125 to manufacture farm equipment only. Equipment consisted of one furnace, one electric motor, and salvaged machinery from the old steel mill.
6. [] the Haeju National Farm Equipment Factory employed the following persons: a manager, a vice-manager, 2 persons in the Fiscal Section, 4 persons in the Planning Section, 5 persons in the Production Section, 5 persons in the Labor Section, and 15 laborers. In April the staff members and office employees were making plans for rehabilitating the factory and expanding production.

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The Hanam-dong National Rice Mill

7. [] the Hanam-dong National Rice Mill was in a wooden house at EA-571757. The house had a tin roof and wooden walls. Ten men were employed in the mill, five during the day and five during the night. Electric-driven machinery polished approximately 1,800 kilograms of rice each day. The polished rice was transported to a distribution center at EA-5677 once every 10 days. Thirty ox-carts from the village were used to transport the rice, and one staff member accompanied each trip from the mill to the distribution center.

The Hungnam Chemical Factory

8. [] the Hungnam Chemical Factory at CV-7911, west of Hungnam (N 39-50, E 127-38) (CV-8210), was destroyed, and all salvageable equipment and raw materials were moved to CV-789113. The machinery was installed in a U-shaped trench with two entrances spaced 50 meters apart. The area was surrounded with barbed wire and had an entrance on the west side. A guard, armed with a Japanese rifle, stood duty in a canvas tent by the entrance. One generator, 100 oxygen tanks, 30 boxes of machine parts, and other machinery, had been moved to the tunnel.

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North Korean Army Shoe Factory

9. [] a North Korean army shoe factory was in 20 Korean farmhouses in the eastern part of Wonam-ni (N 38-21, E 125-30) (YC-183474). The factory manufactured approximately 2,000 pairs of canvas shoes each day. Raw materials were transported from the P'yongyang area, and the shoes were stored in warehouses in Wonam-ni. The factory was equipped with 30 sewing machines, and it employed approximately 100 men and 50 women. The daily quota for each worker was set at 15 to 20 pairs of shoes. Technicians received a monthly salary of 2,000 to 2,500 won; mechanics received 1,000 to 2,000 won per month; and laborers were paid according to the number of shoes produced. The factory was under the supervision of 10 North Korean army guards.

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The Unggi Fish Net Factory

10. [] the Unggi (N 42-21, E 130-24) (FB-1588) Fish Net Factory was in a wooden building at FB-163883. This building faced eastward and had a thatched roof and mud walls. An office building was 3 meters west of the factory. A warehouse was 10 meters north of the office building. A new building was under construction 8 meters east of the office building. The factory ran two shifts each day and employed approximately 40 men and 160 women. Equipment consisted of six machines to make fish nets, and one Japanese Konoshita 30-horsepower generator which supplied emergency power whenever the regular power supply from Aoji (N 42-31, E 130-24) (FC-1507) was out of order. The nets were made from Soviet cotton thread which came in four sizes: 18-ply, 21-ply, 24-ply, and 32-ply. There were seven gauges of meshes: 2.5, 2.3, 2.1, 1.9, 1.7, 1.5, and 1.3; these gauges were in square centimeters.

Iron Foundry

11. [] an underground iron foundry was in four air raid shelters at BU-511361 in Ea-ri (N 39-08, E 126-07) (BU-5135). The foundry was moved from P'yongyang [] and the shelters were constructed by [] a labor force of approximately 5,000 men. The foundry employed approximately 150 workers. Approximately 70 percent of the employees were women on a night shift from 1900 to 0700 hours. Equipment consisted of one 30-ton smelting furnace, one 15-horsepower motor, and several casting machines. The foundry manufactured automobile parts. Iron ore was supplied from North Korean mines, and steel was supplied from Vladivostok in the Soviet Union.

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Paekch'on Lumber Mill

12. [] a lumber processing mill was in three buildings, at the site of the former Paekch'on (N 38-08, E 126-18) (BT-6408) Grain Polishing mill. Equipment consisted of one 40-horsepower motor and two lumber processing machines. Electric power was supplied from the Haeju Transformer Station. The mill was scheduled to start processing lumber [] Laborers were to be conscripted from the surrounding areas. Approximately 30 technicians and architects had already been mobilized. The employees received a daily ration of 600 grams of barley and wheat. The foremen were supervised by the county People's Committee.

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13. [] the mill had 20,000 logs in stock. These logs were collected from coastal dwellers who had picked up the logs when the area was flooded 2 years ago. Employees of various gun organizations went from village to village and forcibly collected lumber and logs. They told the people that the material was needed to build new schools, but the people complained against being forced to donate lumber and logs.

Togung-san Hand Grenade Factory

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14. [] a branch factory of the North Korean Army 65th Hand Grenade factory was in underground rooms in a valley at YD-287544 in Togung-san (N 39-18, E 125-39) (YD-2954). The factory employed approximately 250 men and produced nine tons of hand grenades each month. Scrap metal was transported from the 65th Hand Grenade Factory in the Songch'on (N 39-15, E 126-13) (BU-6048) area. Powder and percussion caps were purchased in Manchuria and transported through Sinuiju.

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15. [] the factory was operating two shifts each day: one from 0600 hours to 1600 hours; and one from 1600 hours to 2400 hours. The personnel of the factory were made up of conscripted laborers who were paid between 200 and 900 North Korean won per day, with a possibility of getting a 500 won bonus if their production quota was reached without a day's absence from work. A ration of 800 grams of rice was issued to each employee, and an additional 300 grams was issued to each dependent. Soap and other miscellaneous items were issued to the employees. Approximately three tons of hand grenades were transported to the Munitions Bureau at P'yongyang, once every 10 days.

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The Sunan Machinery Factory

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16. [] the Sunan (N 39-12, E 125-41) (YD-3242) Machinery Factory was in the vicinity of Sinsang-ni (N 39-12, E 125-45) (YD-3742). It was formerly a foundry [] then moved to Ochung-ni because of [] bombings, and finally to Sinsang-ni. While the foundry was at Ochung-ni, some of the equipment was transferred to the North Korean 65th Hand Grenade Factory, and the North Korean Army 213th Automobile Repair Shop. The factory was moved to Sinsang-ni by order of the Ministry of Light Industry and resumed the manufacture of farm equipment and pipes. Production had stopped completely [] but was resumed []

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17. [] the offices of the Sunan Machinery Factory were in approximately 10 houses at YD-376421. The factory was in five semi-underground houses at the foot of a hill at YD-377420. The factory employed approximately 250 persons and was directed by PAK Yong-ho (2613/3057/3185), [], native of P'yongyang, and 50X1-HUM member of the Korean Labor Party in North Korea. Equipment consisted of three melting furnaces and one Soviet truck. Scrap metal and coal were transported from the P'yongyang area by truck. Production included pipes and farm equipment.

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The North Korean Army 101st Textile Factory

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18. [] the North Korean Army 101st Textile Factory was in two buildings in the vicinity of YD-208514 in Chegyo-dong (N 39-18, E 125-33) (YD-2051). The factory was founded [] and turned over to the Patriots Supporting Association []. The association has operated the factory ever since, employing dependents of national patriots. There were approximately 240 women and 10 men employed in the factory. Two hundred and twenty of these people came to North Korea after the outbreak of the Korean conflict, and the remainder were originally from North Korea. The factory was supervised by PAK Hu-kun (2613/0624/2704), [] native of Seoul, and member of the Korean Labor Party in South Korea. 50X1-HUM

19. [] the factory was equipped with 60 looms which were installed in the two buildings at YD-208514. One of the buildings was a three-story building, and the other was a two-story building. The factory produced rayon tissue which was to be used for linings in North Korean army uniforms. The rayon was then sold through the management of the North Korean Central Consumers' Guild. The employees worked on three different shifts; each 8 hours long. 50X1-HUM

The North Korean Army 213th Automobile Repair Shop

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20. [] the North Korean Army 213th Automobile Repair Shop was in the vicinity of Ojung-ni (N 39-18, E 125-47) (YD-4154). The shop was established by the Munitions Bureau of the North Korean Army General Command [] and since then it has become the largest repair shop in North Korea. The offices were in three houses at YD-410538, and the shop equipment was installed in three former gold mine pits; one on a slope at YD-410538, and two on a slope at YD-406537. Three underground rooms were used as warehouses. 50X1-HUM
21. [] the shop employed approximately 30 clerks, 300 skilled laborers, and 20 guards. All persons were members of the North Korean Army. The director of the shop was CH'OE (1508) (fnu), [] and a native of North P'yongan Province. Approximately 150 vehicles were repaired in the shop each month. Automobile parts and engines were obtained from the Soviet Union. 50X1-HUM
1. [] Comment. It is possible that the relatively elaborate pre-war process of synthesis of explosives, paraffin and tar out of coal has been superseded by the more limited process of the manufacture of explosives and loading of hand grenades. 50X1-HUM

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